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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/825,951	04/16/2004	Douglas Alan Martin	213828003US10	8206
25096	7590	01/18/2006		
PERKINS COIE LLP PATENT-SEA P.O. BOX 1247 SEATTLE, WA 98111-1247			EXAMINER SHAPIRO, JEFFERY A	
			ART UNIT 3653	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 01/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/825,951

Applicant(s)

MARTIN ET AL.

Examiner

Jeffrey A. Shapiro

Art Unit

3653

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 68-84 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 68-84 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 68 and 69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al (US 6,778,693 B2) in view of Liebu et al (US 5,579,887).

Jones discloses an automated teller device (ATM) (see col. 1, lines 24-27) with a bulk coin input area (6), a coin sensor (1710) including a coil (1712, 1722 and 1724) and a *non-magnetic* core defining a gap through which coins move (see figures 64-67B), a processing device (1750) which receives coin data from the coins sensor (see figures 67A and 67B and col. 77, lines 17-19 and 45-57). Jones also discloses a communication facility connected to said processing device, through CPU(30) to a bank accounting system, the bank accounting system comprising a central computer which communicates with disparate ATMs. See Jones, col. 1, lines 24-67. Note that coin totals, which are transmitted to the bank's accounting system, are considered coin data, for example.

Jones does not expressly disclose, but Liebu discloses a coin sensor having coils (S1, S2, D1 and D2) and a ferrite core (20). See Liebu, figure 2 and col. 4, line 64- col. 5, line 10.

Art Unit: 3653

Both Jones and Liebu are considered analogous art because they both concern a coin sorters using a coil based coin discriminator.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to have used Liebu's coin sensor with coil and ferritic core in place of Jones' coil and core.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to more easily service the coin sensor and because all coil leads are located at one end of the sensor unit so that the coin sensor can be placed closer to the coin path. See, for example, Leib, col. 2, lines 46-55.

3. Claims 70 and 71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al (US 6,778,693 B2) in view of Heath, Jr (US 5,321,242).

Jones discloses the automated teller device as described in paragraph 3, above.

Jones does not expressly disclose, but Heath discloses an ATM system whereby a service organization causes a service call to be initiated in response to data received from said communication facility. See Heath, col. 2, lines 40-47, col. 3, lines 1-7, col. 4, lines 55-67, col. 5, lines 3-14 and col. 16, lines 25-35.

Both Jones and Heath are considered analogous art as Jones concerns an ATM and Heath concerns a system handling service calls to ATMs.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to have connected Jones' networked ATMs to a dispatch computer, as taught by Heath, so as to precipitate service technicians to service ATMs which require servicing.

Art Unit: 3653

The suggestion/motivation would have been to service ATMs. See, for example, Heath, col. 2, lines 40-47.

4. Claims 72-74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al (US 6,778,693 B2) in view of Bower (US 3,048,251).

Jones discloses the automated teller device as described above. Jones does not expressly disclose, but Bower discloses a movable cleaning device (17) in the form of a moving drum with holes dispersed throughout so as to allow coins to move through said cleaning device while letting spurious matter fall through the holes. See Bower, fig. 2.

Both Jones and Bower are considered analogous art as Jones concerns an ATM having a bulk coin inlet and Bower concerns a device to clean coins after they have been deposited in a bulk coin inlet.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to have connected Jones' bulk coin inlet to Bower's perforated coin drum.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to clean bulk coins of any spurious matter, as one ordinarily skilled in the art would have recognized from Bower's figure 2, which illustrates Bower's drum (17) having holes in it, and through which coins are caused to pass to separating channel (12) and sorting chamber (13).

Regarding Claims 73 and 74, note that it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to have used a movable cleaning section of any geometrical shape to meet the needs of the particular situation so as to use either a cylindrical or parallelepiped-shaped cleaning section with appropriate holes in the surface so as to

Art Unit: 3653

sort coins from various debris. Note also that Bower in figure 2 and col. 2, lines 20-22, discloses "converging front and rear walls" (10a and 10b) which are a further cone or funnel-shaped configuration.

5. Claim 76 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al (US 6,778,693 B2) in view of Liebu et al (US 5,579,887) and further in view of Tateno et al (US 4,836,352) and still further in view of Wolfberg et al (US 5,745,706).

Jones discloses the automated teller device as described in paragraph 2, above.

Jones does not expressly disclose, but Tateno discloses a voucher issuing means (88, 92) to a user in return for currency. See Tateno, abstract, last three lines, ol. 2, lines 40-47, col. 4, lines 20-27, col. 6, lines 3-16, col. 9, lines 24-29 and figure 4D.

Both Jones and Tateno are considered analogous art as Jones concerns an ATM which accepts deposits in the form of coins and bills and Tatano concerns a system of issuing a voucher for currency deposited.

Both Jones and Wolfberg are considered analogous art as they both concern handling monetary transactions.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to have used Tatano's voucher printer and issuing means in Jones' networked ATMs to issue a voucher for deposited coins or bills, as taught by Tatano.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to issue the depositor/customer a receipt for the currency deposited so that the customer has a record of said deposit. Further, note that Wolfberg describes vouchers as one of several forms of monetary

Art Unit: 3653

transactions. See Wolfberg, col. 5, lines 1-10. Note that one ordinarily skilled would find it obvious to use vouchers to represent deposited coins or bills as they are functional equivalent representations of monetary transactions.

Claim 76 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al (US 6,778,693 B2) in view of Tateno et al (US 4,836,352) and further in view of Wolfberg et al (US 5,745,706).

6. Claims 77-80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al (US 6,778,693 B2) in view of Tateno et al (US 4,836,352) and further in view of Wolfberg et al (US 5,745,706) and still further in view of Stambler (US 5,936,541).

Jones discloses the automated teller device as described in paragraph 3, above.

Jones does not expressly disclose, but Stambler discloses a voucher encryption means for authenticating transaction documents. See Stambler, abstract and col. 3, lines 40-51.

Both Jones and Stambler are considered analogous art as Jones concerns an ATM which accepts transaction deposits in the form of coins and bills and Stambler concerns a transaction encryption system to secure transaction documents.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to have used Stambler's encryption techniques in Jones' networked ATMs to issue encoded vouchers or records of the deposit transaction, as taught by Stambler.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to prevent fraud. See Stambler, col. 1, lines 25-44.

7. Claims 81-83 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al (US 6,778,693 B2) in view of Tatano, and further in view of Bower (US 3,048,251).

Jones discloses the automated teller device as described in paragraph 3, above.

Jones does not expressly disclose, but Bower discloses a movable cleaning device (17) in the form of a moving drum with holes dispersed throughout so as to allow coins to move through said cleaning device while letting spurious matter fall through the holes. See Bower, fig. 2.

Both Jones and Bower are considered analogous art as Jones concerns an ATM having a bulk coin inlet and Bower concerns a device to clean coins after they have been deposited in a bulk coin inlet.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to have connected Jones' bulk coin inlet to Bower's perforated coin drum.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to clean bulk coins of any spurious matter, as one ordinarily skilled in the art would have recognized from Bower's figure 2, which illustrates Bower's drum (17) having holes in it, and through which coins are caused to pass to separating channel (12) and sorting chamber (13).

Regarding Claims 82 and 83, note that it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to have used a movable cleaning section of any geometrical shape to meet the needs of the particular situation so as to use either a cylindrical or parallelepiped-shaped cleaning section with appropriate holes in the surface so as to

Art Unit: 3653

sort coins from various debris. Note also that Bower in figure 2 and col. 2, lines 20-22, discloses "converging front and rear walls" (10a and 10b) which are a further cone or funnel-shaped configuration.

8. Claims 68, 69 and 75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe (US 4,733,765) in view of Okada (US 4,556,140) and still further in view of Jones et al (US 6,778,693 B2).

Watanabe discloses an automated teller device (ATM) with a bulk coin input area (10) and a coin rail sorter (30) that sorts coins.

Watanabe does not expressly disclose, but Okada discloses a coin sensor having coils (8, 9) and a ferrite core (6). See Okada, figure 1.

Watanabe does not expressly disclose, but Jones discloses an automated teller device (ATM) (see col. 1, lines 24-27) with a processing device (1750) which receives coin data from a coin sensor (see figures 67A and 67B and col. 77, lines 17-19 and 45-57). Jones also discloses a communication facility connected to said processing device, through CPU(30) to a bank accounting system, the bank accounting system comprising a central computer which communicates with disparate ATMs. See Jones, col. 1, lines 24-67. Note that coin totals, which are transmitted to the bank's accounting system, are considered coin data, for example.

Watanabe, Jones and Okada are analogous art because they all concern coin sorting.

Art Unit: 3653

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to have used Okada's coin sensor with coil and ferritic core in place of Watanabe's rail sorter.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to sort coins with greater accuracy. Additionally, the coin sorting apparatus can be reduced in size, thus saving space. See, for example, Okada, col. 1, lines 33-50.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to have processed coin data, sending it to a bank accounting system in Watanabe's ATM, as taught by Jones.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to account for coins processed by Watanabe's system.

9. Claims 76 and 84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe (US 4,733,765) in view of Okada (US 4,556,140), further in view of Jones et al (US 6,778,693 B2), further in view of Tateno et al (US 4,836,352) and still further in view of Wolfberg et al (US 5,745,706).

Watanabe discloses the automated teller device as described in paragraph 8, above.

Watanabe does not expressly disclose, but Tateno discloses a voucher issuing means (88, 92) that issues a voucher to a user in return for currency. See Tateno, abstract, last three lines, ol. 2, lines 40-47, col. 4, lines 20-27, col. 6, lines 3-16, col. 9, lines 24-29 and figure 4D.

Art Unit: 3653

Both Watanabe and Tateno are considered analogous art as Jones concerns an ATM which accepts deposits in the form of coins and bills and Tatano concerns a system of issuing a voucher for currency deposited.

Both Watanabe and Wolfberg are considered analogous art as they both concern handling monetary transactions.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to have used Tatano's voucher printer and issuing means in Watanabe's ATM to issue a voucher for deposited coins or bills, as taught by Tatano.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to issue the depositor/customer a receipt for the currency deposited so that the customer has a record of said deposit. Further, note that Wolfberg describes vouchers as one of several forms of monetary transactions. See Wolfberg, col. 5, lines 1-10. Note that one ordinarily skilled would find it obvious to use vouchers to represent deposited coins or bills as they are functional equivalent representations of monetary transactions.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 68-84 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. See rejections discussed above.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffrey A. Shapiro whose telephone number is

Art Unit: 3653

(571)272-6943. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:00 AM-5:00 PM.

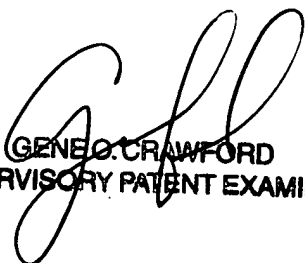
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Donald P. Walsh can be reached on (571)272-6944. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Jeffrey A. Shapiro
Examiner
Art Unit 3653

January 9, 2006



GENE O. CRAWFORD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER